

Fisheries and Recreation



The Municipal and Industrial System includes measures to develop reservoir fisheries and to mitigate potential losses in cold water stream fisheries. Reservoir fisheries will be increased by a total of 155,800 man-days of use annually, consisting of 90,700 man-days at Jordanelle Reservoir and 65,000 man-days at the stabilized upper Provo River Reservoirs. Stocking programs at these reservoirs will be conducted by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

The Bureau of Reclamation and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources have been conducting studies of fisheries in the Provo River to more accurately assess the biological conditions and potential impacts. To help alleviate stream fishery losses that could occur, the project will provide minimum streamflows of 125 cubic-feet-per-second between Jordanelle Reservoir and Deer Creek Reservoir

(10 miles); 100 cubic-feet-per-second from Deer Creek Reservoir to the Olmsted Diversion Dam (6 miles); and 25 cubic-feet-per-second during the winter months between Olmsted Diversion Dam and Utah Lake (14 miles). The change in flows on the Provo River, along with reservoir inundation of 5 miles, would reduce stream fishing by 5,344 man-days.

A storage capacity of 20,000 acre-feet in Jordanelle Reservoir will be utilized in dry years to guarantee that the minimum flows would be maintained. Recreation access will be provided in the Reach of the river

between Jordanelle and Deer Creek Reservoirs and a multiple outlet works at Jordanelle Dam would provide optimum temperatures for trout production in the section of the river between the two reservoirs.

This fishery program will result in an enhancement of the trout fishery immediately below Jordanelle Reservoir and will reduce the amount of adverse impact that may occur below Deer Creek Dam. The effect will be to maintain the overall cold water stream fishery in the lower Provo River at essentially its present value. Adverse effects on the

fishery of the Upper Provo River (upstream from Jordanelle Reservoir) will result from stabilizing the upstream reservoir lakes. The improved lake fishery is considered a tradeoff for those effects.

Reduced spring runoff in the lower Provo River will adversely affect the spawning of Utah Lake warm water fish (walleye and white bass) in the lower 1½ miles of the Provo River. Compensation for these losses will be provided under the Utah Lake Diking Plan at a later date. Biological studies are now underway to assess the degree of impact on Utah Lake fish.



